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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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DRESS REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Peter the Great Once Enforced a Drastic Rule Among His People.

When Peter the Great, who ruled Russia from 1672 to 1725, returned from England and Holland, where, disguised as a peasant, he had learned to build ships and had educated himself in various other trades, the semi-barbarous attire of his subjects annoyed him, says the Clothier and Haberdasher's Weekly. It was in strong contrast to the garb of the people of the lands he had visited, and he issued an edict that Russians should wear, instead of the long, ungainly garments to which they were accustomed, clothing similar to that worn in western Europe. In order to hasten the reform Peter levied a tax on beards and long coats, and samples of modern clothing were exhibited outside the gates of the cities. If a subject refused to pay his tax before he was permitted to enter the city his beard was shorn and his coat was shortened. The provisions of the edict were rigidly enforced, to the great amusement of the courtiers, but not before it had caused many bloody insurrections. The people strongly opposed the order, owing to the inconvenience and misery it brought. Deprived of their beards and long coats the Russians suffered from cold and hundreds died. The protest of the rich and the tears of the poor were without avail, for the monarch, although possessed of a commendable ambition to improve the condition of his people, extended few favors. The ruler was well pleased with the result of his reform, and during the remainder of his reign the uncouth clothing of the past was rarely seen.

THE DARKIES OF OLD POINT.

As a Natural Servitor the Negro Is Working Out a Perfect Salvation.

"The ever-looming smile of the courteous head-waiter, whose long service has made him an authority on matters germane to Old Point, mitigates the situation and robs grumbling of its sharpest edge. The way the soft answers of that kindly son of Ham turn away wrath is the greatest triumph of Christianity I have witnessed for many a long day.

"The patience of these negroes, who work from daylight to late into the night, appeals to me, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington, as nothing else has in old Virginia. It is one more proof of the splendid qualities of a race belonging to the soil and only needing industrial and moral training to be a blessing to themselves and to the republic. They are the right people in the right place, and when I hear pale-faces declaiming against 'lazy niggers,' I wonder where their eyes are situated. There are 'lazy niggers,' lots of them, just as there are white tramps, but all negroes are not lazy.

"I've never rung my bell but it has been answered promptly by black boys as courteous and painstaking as their elders in the dining-room. The chambermaids are equally civil and good-natured, and I shall return north, more and more convinced that the negro is a natural servitor whose defects are due to slavery and neglect. With enlightenment and opportunity the black race will fulfill a great mission. Assertion and insolence are the growth of ignorance and wrong. Abolish both, and these people will redeem themselves."

STIMULATING GROWTH.

A Practical and Scientific Use of Electricity in France.

A practical, scientific use of electricity is made in France to stimulate the growth and increase the product of field crops. An apparatus which has been successfully used is called the geomagnetifer, says the Philadelphia Record, and consists of a high pole set up in the field where the potatoes or other crops are growing. It supports an insulated head of galvanized iron, which terminates in the air in a sort of plexus of points and branches made of copper. This collector of electricity communicates by wire with a network of other wires, which ramify through the earth around the foot of the pole and among the growing roots, beets, cabbages, potatoes or other crop buried deep enough to be out of the way in cultivating the crop.

It is found by experience that this apparatus collects the electricity which always exists in the atmosphere, and which is made especially manifest by storms, rain, wind, etc., and transmits it to the earth and the stratum of air nearest the earth. The resulting stimulus to the crop is very marked. In one test within a superficial area of thirty-two meters the potato yield, in proportion to the yield of adjoining areas not electrically stimulated, was as ninety-one to sixty. Another report showed sixty-three kilograms of potatoes, as against thirty-eight kilograms grown under ordinary conditions. Other root crops and grapes give equally good results.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S yearly doctor's bill is £800, divided among four physicians.

THE late duke of Bedford was reputed to be the greatest glutton in England. It was said of him once that he ate like a wolf.

PRINCE HENRY, of Battenberg, has been made "personal" aide-de-camp to the queen in place of the late duke of Clarence.

MRS. BURGESS, wife of a member of the Newfoundland assembly, accompanied her husband to the session at St. John's, walking two hundred and

OPIUM AND ITS DISGUISES.

The Drug Sold in Many Forms to People Who Land in the Asylum.

One druggist, who kept a record of his prescriptions for several years, assured a New York Herald man that nearly two thousand out of sixteen thousand prescriptions he had counted called for opium. But that is not all. When the patent medicines that go to make up three-fourths of the merchantable stock of the chemist are gone over we run across more opium. With few exceptions, the patented cough balsams all contain opium. That's why they are so dear. The more expensive the preparation the larger the amount of opium it contains. It almost seems as if they were a cloak under which the unrestricted sale of opium is carried on in open violation of the law.

Many fiends carry a doctor's prescription calling for half an ounce or more of opium in their pockets for years and have it replenished as often as they like. When the paper becomes old and faded they have it copied by an obliging druggist's assistant and it lasts for another year or so of daily use. They are the persons who sooner or later go to fill up our insane asylums and private retreats. If they are poor they become burdens upon the community. If they have influential friends they find a home in some retired retreat where the hope is kept green that they have not passed beyond human aid. By this time they are physical and moral wrecks, for nothing like opium will undermine a noble character and a strong will.

All this is the pernicious side of opium. Now what good can be said of it? A great deal. It is beyond question a valuable drug and no doctor can afford to be without it for a moment. To relieve excruciating pain, which of itself may kill a person, it has no equal as a sedative, a sleep producer and a tonic. If wakeful nights have sapped a sufferer's vital force until there is little left nothing like opium will bring on rest and freedom from pain. There are many kindred conditions in which the use of opium is indicated, yes, demanded, but rarely has it any other value in the therapy for the cure of disease. It is seldom more than a remedy of expediency. As a rule it disguises the very symptoms that enable a thoughtful, competent doctor to strike at the root of the evil, as he should, and it is precisely for this reason that its apparent haphazard use is so much to be condemned in medical practice.

THE SHRIKE OR BUTCHER BIRD.

Tales from Florida Showing Its Great Skill and Cruelty.

The shrike bird is very common here in Florida, says a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and generally known by the name of butcher bird. It is a most cruel and vindictive bird, and it seems to have the same traits north or south. Most varieties of orange trees, especially seedling trees, are covered with thorns, often three or four inches long. It is common to find beetles, grasshoppers, katydids, and the harmless chameleon impaled on these thorns, and one often surprises the bird in his cruelties.

I was once taking dinner with a friend in town. The windows were open and in the room was a canary bird in its cage. Suddenly a butcher bird darted in a window and flew around the bird cage. The poor little canary seemed fascinated and drawn to the side of the cage, when the cannibal thrust its head in between the wires and, with a most dexterous twist, took off the head of the canary and, dropping it on the dining table near my plate, flew out of the window. So quickly was it done that, though seven persons sat at the table, none of us realized the catastrophe until the helpless little head fell on the table.

Only a couple of weeks ago I came across two boys on the road who had killed a blacksnake, some five or six feet long, which they were stretching across the road. While standing looking at the snake, and within a few feet of it, a butcher bird pounced down and almost as quick as lightning seized and twisted off the end of the tail and flew away with some inches of it to ornament some thorn on an orange tree.

AN EVIL SPIRIT.

How Bolivian Indians Were Taught to Respect the Electric Light.

"The Bolivian government," said Amos J. Thomas, as recorded by the Washington Star, recently attempted to establish a telephone line between Lapas and Lake Titicaca, forty-five miles apart. It was torn down and destroyed so frequently by the Indians that the government was compelled to abandon it. The electric-light plant in Lapas was preserved by adopting an ingenious method of overawing the natives. After the plant had been in operation but a few nights it happened that there was an eclipse of the moon. The superstitious Indians believed that the electric light was absorbing or swallowing the moon. They gathered in a large body at one quarter of the town and moved upon the plant to destroy it. It was saved only by the intervention of a large body of troops. The government the next day selected several representative Indians, took them to the power-house, shocked them severely, then took them out along the line and shocked them again with the wires and informed them that the electric light was an evil spirit, and that they had better leave it alone. Since then they have had no trouble on that score."

THE ATTRACTIONS OF GOLF.

An English Authority Says It's a Stunning Game for Men of Mature Years.

In one sense golf may be taken as a protest against the "constitutional"—that mere aimless walk which is equally distasteful to the active and the infirm. Like an unfenced hunting country, says the London Field, the golf links offer a fitting area for recreation to those who are no longer what they once were, and who are no longer equal to holding their own against the more lightly weighted youth. The hunting man who has erstwhile led the way over the broad pastures of the Shires, frequently takes refuge, in his maturer years, in a plow country wherein hounds run less fast; and eventually, perhaps, is found hunting on the Brighton Downs, where, freed from the overdraft on his nerves at having to jump fences, his eye for a country may stand him in good stead. To all of us there comes a time when we must say with the Latin poet: "I am not what I once was;" and when that moment arrives we must look out, unless we would fathom the depths of fogydom, for such amusements as may call for no more vigor than we can conveniently put forth. In this particular golf comes happily to the rescue. It appeals to the man of somewhat lazy proclivities, as well as to him who is past his prime, either by reason of the weight of years or by having to follow a sedentary occupation. With the advantages of genial companionship, an inducement not to loiter by the way, yet without the necessity to run as though the last train were about to start, golf holds a place to which possibly no other amusement can lay claim; and the number of its devotees of the class we have mentioned in its best testimonial.

MADE BY WOMEN.

A Plan for the Revival of an Old Custom Suggested.

In olden days, when armies went forth to battle all in their armor dressed, the flag they carried in the forefront of their ranks was worked and embroidered by the hands of fair ladies at the court, who thus visibly signaled to every man who carried sword or halbert the hopes, sympathies and good wishes of those whose limbs were unfit for the rough experience of war. It is a custom which in modern days has nearly gone out of fashion. Recently, says the London Telegraph, the Andrea Doria, an Italian battleship, was presented with colors worked by the ladies of the city of Genoa, and the hoisting of the symbol to the mast was made the occasion of great rejoicing. A correspondent in the Queen asks why something of the same kind should not be done in England. It is believed that no ship of the British navy has ever left port carrying an ensign worked and presented by the ladies of England. And yet it would be difficult to imagine a more appropriate flag for any vessel, whether entering into battle, liberating slaves from terrible cruelty or carrying a message of peace and protection to the oppressed than one made by the hands of women at home. The correspondent suggests that ladies should bestir themselves in this direction and make a beginning by presenting to a battleship a silk ensign worked by themselves.

THE SLOW STEAMSHIP.

Some of the Advantages It Possesses Over the Ocean Greyhound.

The slower-going steamer, say of three hundred to three hundred and fifty miles a day, has decided advantages over the racer. To attain a high speed enormous propelling power is required, and the ocean greyhound is like a great machine shop, the pulsations of the machinery jarring every portion of the boat. To double the speed, says the Baltimore Sun, of a vessel at sea, the power must be cubed.

The vessel to plow through the water at twenty-four miles per hour must displace twice as much water in an hour as it does when going at twelve miles per hour. That would require twice the power. But in addition to this the water must be displaced in half the time and that requires the power to be doubled again. So that a vessel which would consume five tons of coal in an hour going at the rate of twelve miles, would consume, all other conditions being equal, twenty tons per hour if the speed is increased to twenty-four miles. After all there are attractions in the old style of going to sea, with its leisurely gait, its perfect rest, its absolute change from all the conditions of life on land, which are superior, in the judgment of many people, to the five or six days of hotel life between New York and Liverpool on one of the "liners."

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

IF the blonde continues to admire the brunette, we may by and by succeed in extinguishing both types of beauty.—Truth.

AN anxious parent wishes to know if fits are hereditary. Any small boy compelled to wear out his older brother's clothes could move they are not.

THE country minister has no respect for prize-fighters, but sighs when he reads of the sums they realize from their pound parties.—Binghamton Leader.

THERE is not much satisfaction to be had out of affliction. Just as you are beginning to enjoy it, some unlooked-for pleasure is sure to appear to spoil all your pain.—Puck.

AIR-TIGHT PIES.

The Man with the Ginger Beard Tells a Story of Early Colorado Days.

"Them fellers at Chicago is a makin' a whole lot of money in the hash business," said the man with the ginger beard, "but I jist bet they ain't none of them got on to the scheme that a feller out in Colorado did once."

The grocer sat looking dreamily out the window, wondering when his commission was coming with the postmastership, says the Indianapolis Journal. The man with the ginger beard noticed his abstraction, got insulted, walked across the street, thought better of it, came back and went on as though the grocer had exhibited the deepest interest.

"It was jist like this," he said. "This here feller made a thousand dollars in one year a-sellin' air-tight pies."

"What is air-tight pies?"

"Air-tight pies," said the man with the ginger beard, "is pies which is air-tight. The feller made 'em this way. Them pies was made out of two crusts, and the fillin' was wind, which he blowed into them till they was about two inches thick. You see, he sold them pies to the tourists, to be et off the premises—mostly when they was out explorin'. Feller would buy the pie, thinking it was the thickest pie for the money that ever he had bought, and so it was; but when he come to bite into it his teeth would come together so sudden that some of 'em was jist as likely to break off as not. But then tenderfeet is made to be skinned, and when the Lord sends one a good man's way he is a sucker himself if he don't do him up as he should be did."

SHOOT ONLY AT ONE THING.

Hunters as Well as Other Professionals Have Their Specialties.

That there is such a thing as a specialty among professional hunters will strike some people as peculiar. The commonly accepted idea is that if a man can shoot at one thing he can at another. But such is not the case, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Not only that, but by trying all kinds of game a hunter may ruin himself for all. The man who hunts snipe is generally through when his seasons end. If he shoots any other game it is for his own use. He some days sends in two hundred birds as the result of one day's work. Strings of eighty, ninety, and one hundred are not infrequent. His harvest is at the season of the year when the birds sell at two dollars and fifty cents and three dollars a dozen. The duck hunter is also of a class to himself. This is particularly true of the wood-duck hunter. The chicken and quail hunters are generally the same, and in large part they are known as farmers. Deer and wild turkey also go together. They are found in the same section of country and at the same time. Their turkeys average them over one dollar each, and when they run across a flock it is an easy matter to get ten or twelve out of it. This hunter is supposed to spend the balance of the year in chopping railroad ties on government land, drinking moonshine and keeping out of the way of revenue officers. The woodcock hunters also stand out alone. Squirrels and rabbits alone are hunted by anybody and everybody.

AT THE 'PHONE.

Emperor William Issuing His Imperial Orders by Wires.

Emperor William II. has his own imperial way of using the telephone, says the Appeal-Avalanche. Despite mistakes caused by the emperor's refusal to name himself at the opening of his conversation, as other people do, he invariably introduces his telephoned orders, merely with the words: "I command that," and so forth. As soon as a chief of department hears these words he motions that his subordinates must at once leave the room.

The significance of this arrangement is supposed to be that the chief is having something like an audience with his majesty, and that it would be presumptuous for a person not summoned to hear the imperial voice to occupy the room into which its tones are conveyed. At the end of the conversation the emperor walks away without saying "goodby," and the chief with whom he has conversed must listen for five or six minutes afterward to make sure that the imperial orders have been completed. Then he calls back his assistants, and the usual etiquette is resumed.

The Madstone Myth.

"Here's something that will interest you," said a physician, as he placed a lump of slaty-looking stone in the hands of a scribe. "A patient of mine gave me that this morning with as grand an air as if she were giving me a silver dinner service. No doubt she thought it had as great a value. It's a madstone. You've read accounts of them. Put them on a dog bite and they will suck it and give off green froth, and all that sort of rubbish. There's no such thing as a madstone in the world. Touch the stone to your tongue. Notice anything? Sticks, doesn't it? That is because it is anhydrous. It has gone through a slight chemical change and has lost a part of the water that was in its original composition, so that it readily absorbs the moisture. It will stick to a cut or a bite or anything else that is wet, and that is all there is to it. But it's a harmless sort of superstition, and if it makes any poor devil comfortable, for goodness' sake let him believe in it."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 5, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

October's Roosters—Winter's Hunger.

The employees at the Elwood Tin Plate Works, Indiana, recently went in a body to the managers to ask when the works would again resume. They were told that it was impossible to tell just when the owners would be justified in resuming operations. "Would not the works be started up in September?" the men asked with some growing alarm at the prospect of Winter and no work. "We cannot tell, for we don't know ourselves," was the reply.—"But, what are we to do next Winter?" asked the anxious operatives, most of whom voted the straight Democratic ticket. The temptation was too strong to be resisted. The manager answered in a voice in which reproof mingled with good humor: "I am sure I do not know, unless you eat the roosters you wore upon your hats during the campaign last year." The men stared at each other in blank amazement, and silently retired, realizing that their votes for Cleveland and free trade had closed the works that fed them. So far as they are concerned, there are no regrets.

Ex-Director of the Mint Leech, now the cashier of the Union National Bank, discussing the refusal of his successor to buy bullion, said to me: "The most honorable and dignified course for the Treasury Department to pursue is to purchase the amount of silver required by law at the market price instead of trying to fix its own price. The market price is the price it is selling for in New York."—N. Y. Press.

But this is under Cleveland's economical administration, and everything must be cut down, if it should throw thousands of men out of employment.

When people talk about any other State being better than California, every potato slyly winks its eye, every cabbage nods its head, every beet gets red in the face, every squash crooks its neck, every onion grows stronger, every fruit tree groans under its load, every wheat field is shocked, the rye strokes its beard, every corn aches, and every foot of land kicks.—Oakland Inquirer.

Bro. Sayre does not propose to stop the Mason Valley, Nev., Tidings. He has formed a joint stock company, most of the stock having been taken. A new office is being erected, and everything will be "lovely" in the newspaper line in Mason Valley.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, announces that when his term is out he will get out of politics. He sees the handwriting on the wall, that the Democracy won't be in it, after the "change" that has taken place.

Congress will meet on Monday. It is said that Cleveland's message will treat of financial matters only. Can it be that he is going to ignore "the change demanded" in the Tariff?

The Supervisors of Inyo county at its last meeting as a Board of Equalization, raised the assessment of sixty taxpayers and thereby added many thousands of dollars to the assessment roll of that county.

San Jose is putting on airs and wants to annex nearly all the towns within seven or eight miles of that place, including the large town of Santa Clara.

Mills in Massachusetts are shutting down, throwing thousands out of employment. This is the "change" the "country demanded" last November.

The delinquent list of the Hale & Norcross mine takes four columns of the S. F. Post, good evidence that people are not paying assessments on Comstock mines.

It matters not how hard the times may be, the circus gets around, all the same.—Sacramento has it now.

The Negro Democracy will hold a Convention at Washington, commencing on the 24th, to continue three days.

Senator Perkins was banqueted in San Francisco on Saturday night last. He started on Tuesday for Washington.

The Native Sons are making great preparation for celebrating Admission Day at Napa this year.

The Bessimer steel works at Pittsburg have shut down. Thus it goes, under the "Change."

Russia has forbidden the killing of seals on Russian land without permission of the Government.

The bursting of banks continue throughout the country.

It is said that Senator Beckwith, of Wyoming, has resigned.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco on Sunday morning.

The cholera is in Spain.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Midwinter Fair proposition is being pushed in San Francisco with much energy by its managers. Subscriptions came in pretty well for a time, but now that some $300,000 have been subscribed, there seems to be a perceptible falling off. It is notorious that the heavy capitalists of that city have subscribed very little, many of them having given nothing, so far. If the moneyed men of that city do not feel enough interest in the affair to help it along with a little of their money, it must not be expected that the outside counties will do more than assist it in making their special county exhibits. The people of the interior will not give their money to assist in the erection of the proper buildings for the grand exhibit. It is an unfortunate period to have it. The financial outlook admonishes all to look well to their pecuniary condition, and few care to invest money in any scheme that is not very promising for a return of their money, if they cannot expect a reasonable profit on their outlay.—And, again, thousands of dollars have been, and will be, spent in visiting the Fair at Chicago, and those who go to Chicago will care little for the Midwinter Fair, and not feel themselves able to assist it financially. That it would benefit California very greatly all must admit, but we have always felt that it was too much of an undertaking to be carried through within so short a period of time.

It will be well for our mine owners, particularly those owning gold mines, to prepare to make an exhibit of the resources of Mono county in the mineral line, and that is about all we can hope to exhibit. The county can get up a show case for its mineral exhibit, if it can do nothing more, and the mine owners can fill it with creditable specimens of rich gold ore from their mines. There are gold mines in the Homer District capable of giving out such specimens, and the famous Standard Con., Bodie and Lakeview mines can show fine ore. Specimens of our Antelope Valley marble, the finest in the world, can be shown. A good exhibit can be made of our mineral waters and deposits, of which we have many springs. In all, or most, of the line of minerals this county can make a good exhibit, and it should be done. The Supervisors at their next meeting should make a suitable appropriation, which need not be a large one, that the county may be represented—if the Fair is opened. Such an exhibit would attract the attention of mining men and capitalists, and prove beneficial to Mono county and her people.

Bering Sea.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper writes that the decision of the Bering Sea Arbitration Commission will be favorable to Great Britain and, consequently, against the United States. It would be very much out of order for the Commission to let its decision be known to a newspaper correspondent before it is officially given to the world. The Paris correspondents of London papers have proven themselves as unreliable and as big liars as correspondents of American papers have, and no dependence can be placed on what they write in regard to the seal controversy. The decision may be against us, but it is well to hear from better authority than the correspondent of an English newspaper.

President Cleveland and Minister Blount, it is said, are opposed to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. If slavery was one of the institutions of our country, as of old, Blount, if not Cleveland, would favor it.—And the South generally would howl for annexation.

M. H De Young, of the S. F. Chronicle will accept our thanks for a lithograph of the "Great Newspapers and Editors of the United States," giving a facsimile of the first page, with a portrait of the editors, of many of the leading papers of the Union

The California Press Association will hold its semi-annual session in September at Paso Robles Springs, where the members can take their annual bath and renew health.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed ere the meridian of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew failing strength. Vigor, no less the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have experienced or are cognizant—including many physicians of eminence—of the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, bear testimony to its wondrous efficacy as a creator of strength in feeble constitutions, and debilitated and shattered systems. A steady performance of the bodily functions, renewed appetite, flesh and nightly repose attend the use of this thorough and standard renovant. Use no local tonic represented to be akin to or resemble it in effects in its place. Demand the genuine, which is an acknowledged remedy for indigestion, malaria, nervousness, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

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LEGAL.

ALIAS

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON WOODFORD, Plaintiff,

vs.

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., SEC. 407.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree of said Honorable Superior Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between said Plaintiff and the said Defendant, upon the following grounds which are fully set out in the Complaint, viz: Defendant's willful desertion of the Plaintiff, her husband, ever since the 1st day of February, 1889; that on that day Defendant, at Douglas County, State of Nevada, willfully and without cause or provocation abandoned and deserted the Plaintiff and continues to live separate and apart from him without Plaintiff's consent and against his will and wish, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the Complaint and sought by this action.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Ls) FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine C. C. Woodford, Plaintiff, vs. E. A. Woodford Defendant. Alias Summons.

[je24 2m

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BRIDGEPORT Township, County of Mono, State of California.

COUNTY OF MONO, Plaintiff,

vs.

URRERE PON, (Alias J. U. PON), Deft.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETING TO

URRERE PON, (Alias J. U. PON), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Bridgeport Township, County of Mono, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the Complaint filed therein within five days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days, or within Twenty days, if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain Judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, alleged to be due from you to Plaintiff, as follows: One Hundred and Thirty Dollars thereof being for a license under Ordinance No. 40, and Ordinance No. 46, of the Board of Supervisors of said Mono County, for the license required to be taken out by you for carrying on the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in said County, between the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, and the 1st day of August, 1893, the number of said sheep so grazed by you being Two Thousand, Six Hundred head. Also, the further sum of One Dollar for the Fee of said License, payable for said License when issued, and, also, for the further sum of Fifty Dollars penalty and damages for your failure to procure said license; all of which more fully appears by the Complaint on file herein, to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said Complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will take Judgment against you for the said sum of One Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, A. D. 1893.

THOS. FALES, Justice of the Peace of said Township.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO, County Clerk's Office, July 15th, 1893. } ss

I, J. D. Murphey, County Clerk of the County of Mono, State of California, and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court of said Mono County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Thomas Fales, before whom the annexed instrument was made and executed, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was at the time of so doing a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County, duly commissioned and sworn, that his signature thereto is genuine.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

(Ls) J. D. MURPHEY, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of said Superior Court of said County.

Indorsed: In the Justice's Court of Bridgeport Township, County of Mono, State of California. The County of Mono, Plff., vs. Urrere Pon, (Alias J. U. Pon), Defendant. Summons.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[jy28-2s]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEGAL.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "KENTUCK" QUARTZ MINE. M. A. No 297.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Postoffice address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for thirteen hundred and twenty linear feet of the "Kentuck" mine or vein bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 37, in Township No 7, North of Range No 25 East, Mt Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No 37 being as follows to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone, and marked N E Cor No 1 Kentuck, whence bears N 17° 30' E 0.98.3 chs a small pine tree 1' 7.10 in circumference marked B T N E C; thence, var 16° 30' E. On East Boundary—First Course: S 54° 45' W. 1520 ft or 23.00 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked S E Cor No 2 "Kentuck", N E Cor No 1 Georgie Howell; thence on South Boundary—Second Course: N 54° 15' W, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 2 and L L No 1, whence bears S 36° 30' W, 1.10 chs distant Tunnel No 1, 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone marked S W Cor No 3 Kentuck, and NW Cor No 4 Georgie Howell, whence bears N 82° 45' E, 0.23.9 chs dist a nut pine tree 1'7½" in circumference marked B T S W C, S 24° 45' W, 0.47.8 chs dist old dead pine tree 5'6" in circumference, marked B T S W C, S 39° 30' W, 102.86 chs dist, to Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, R 24 E, M D M; thence on West Boundary—Third Course: N 35° 45' E. 1321.8 ft or 20.02 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, and marked N W Cor No 4, Kentuck, whence bears N 10° 15' E 1.41.7 chs dist a pine tree 8' 9" in circumference marked B T N W C; thence on North Boundary—Fourth Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, being the north end of the lode line of the location, 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Cor No 1, the place of beginning, containing 12.19 acres.

CONNECTING LINE.

From post No 8 S W Corner Kentuck Mine, the ¼ Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7, N R 24 E, M D M, bear S 39° 38' W, 102.86 chs dist by calculation from triangulation.

This claim is bounded on the southern end by the Georgie Howell Quartz mine.

The location of this mine is duly Recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book "A", pages 18 and 19 of said Records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Kentuck Mine or said mining ground, as hereinbefore described, are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27 10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "MAY BELLE" QUARTZ MINE. M. A. No. 296.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Postoffice address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the "May Belle" mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot number 38, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 25 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No. 38, being as follows, to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, whence bears N 63° E 174.2 ft or 2.64 chs dist L L No 1 "Georgie Howell" mine, and L L No 2 "Kentuck" mine S 23° W 2.06.3 chs dist Tunnel No 2; thence, variation 16° 30' E. North Boundary—First Course; S 65° 30' E 149 ft or 2.24.2 chs to intersection with lode line "Georgie Howell" mine, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Corner No 1 May Belle; thence East Boundary—Second Course: S 24° 30' W 5.26 ft or 7.97 chs to intersection with lode line Georgie Howell mine, 1240.7 ft or 19.10 chs to a post marked B P No V Georgie Howell, S 54° 15' E 743 ft or 11.4 chs from post No 3 at S W Cor of mine, 1500 ft or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone marked S E Cor No 2, whence bears S 6° W 0.4.4 chs distant a small mahogany tree marked B T L L, thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 65° 30' W 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 2, being the south end of the lode line of May Belle mine, 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked S W Cor No 3, whence bears S 1° W 0.41.4 chs distant a twin pine tree 10" in circumference, marked B T S W C; N 11° 30' E 0.48 chs distant a small pine tree 1'4¾" in circumference marked B T S W C; thence on West Boundary—Fourth Course: N 24° 30' E 1500 ft or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N W Cor No 4, whence bears S 39° W 99.58 chs dist a ¼ Section Corner, a stone in a mound of earth, but not marked, between Sec 25 T 7 N R 24 E, and Sec 31 T 7 N R 25 E. M D M, S 53° 15' W 0.19.8 chs dist a dead pine tree 7'1½" in circumference marked B T N W C; N 59° E 0.78.8 chs dist a nut pine tree 3'2½" in circumference, marked B T N W C; thence on North Boundary—Fifth Course: S 65° 30' E, 170.9 ft or 2.59chs to a post set in mound of earth and stone and marked B P VI Georgie Howell, N 8° 30' E, 1295 ft or 19.66.6 chs from No 3 post at S W Corner of said mine, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to place of beginning at 4x4 post marked L L No 1, containing 20.66 acres.

CONNECTING LINE.

From post No 4 N W Corner May Belle mine, the ¼ Sec Cor on East boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N R 24 E, M D M, bears S 39° 05' 30" W, 99.58 chs distant by calculation from triangulation.

This claim is bounded on a portion of the eastern side by the Georgie Howell mining Claim, and on a portion of the northern end by the Georgie Howell mining claim.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book A, page 18 of said records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said "May Belle" mine or said mining ground as hereinbefore described, are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27-10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

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LEGAL.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "GEORGIE HOWELL" QUARTZ MINE. M. A. No. 298.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Post Office address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the GEORGIE HOWELL MINE or vein bearing gold and silver with surface ground Six hundred feet in width exceed that portion thereof heretofore mentioned which is in conflict with the May Belle Mine, vein, lode or mineral deposit, situated, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 39, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 25, East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No. 39, being as follows, to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, Georgie Howell, L No 2, Kentuck mine (this being the north end of lode line); whence bears S 36° 30' W, 1.10 chains distant Tunnel No 1; thence, variation 16° 30' E North Boundary—First Course; N 54° 15' E, 300 feet, or 4.54.5 chains to a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked Georgie Howell N E Cor No 1, Kentuck mine (this being the north end of lode line); whence bears S 36° 30' W, 1.10 chains distant Tunnel No 1; thence, variation 16° 30' E North Boundary—First Course; N 54° 15' E, 300 ft, or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked Georgie Howell N E Cor No 1, Kentuck S E Cor No 2; thence on East Boundary—Second Course: S 8° 30' W, 1500 ft, or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, and marked S E Cor No 2 Georgie Howell; thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 54° 15' W, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of rock and earth and marked L L No 2 (being south end of lode line); whence bears S 65° 45' W, 0.42 chs dist a small mahogany tree marked B T L L, 526 ft or 7.96.9 chs to a post marked B P No V Georgie Howell, N 24° 30' E, 239.4 ft or 3.62.7 chs from a 4x4 post marked S E Cor No 2 May Belle, and S 54¼° E from post No 3, S W Cor Georgie Howell Mine, thence Fourth Course: N 24° 30' E 1260.7 ft or 19.10 chs along the East Boundary of the May Belle Mine and West Boundary of the Georgie Howell to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Cor No 1, May Belle, thence Fifth Course: N 65° 30' W, 429 ft or 6.50 chs, along the North Boundary of the May Belle Mine to a post marked B P No VI Georgie Howell; N 8° 30' E, 1295 ft or 19.66.7 chs from S W Cor of said mine; thence on West Boundary,—Sixth Course, N 8° 30' E, 202 ft or 3.06 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N W Cor No 4 Georgie Howell, S W Cor No 3 Kentuck, whence bears S 39° 28' W, 102.85 chs dist ¼ Sec Cor on East boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, R 24 E; thence on North Boundary—Seventh Course, S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, the place of beginning, containing 11.19 acres.

CONNECTING LINE

From post No 4 N W Cor Georgie Howell Mine the ¼ Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, 24 E, M D M, bears S 39° 30' W, 102.86 chs dist by calculation.

This claim is bounded on the north end by the Kentuck Quartz Mine and on a portion of the southern end by the May Belle Quartz Mine and on a portion of the western side by said May Belle Quartz Mine.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book "A," pages 19 and 20 of said records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Georgie Howell Mine or said mining ground as hereinbefore described, are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence in the State of California, during the Sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27-10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 5, 1893

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

John H. Sheehan, of Clinton, was here on Monday.

Mrs. W. Rickey returned home on Monday.

R. Steward, Sheriff of Esmeralda county, Nev., and J. Forbes were over from Hawthorne on Wednesday.

Supervisor Boyd, of Bodie, and R. Scott, of Bishop, were here on Thursday.

C. C. Turner was in town on Thursday.

Route Agent Rockwell of Wells, Fargo and Co., and W. Moyle, of Bodie, were here on Thursday.

Ex-Sheriff Cady will move his family up to the Middleboro mine, which is becoming bonanza, to-morrow.

Miss Cornelia Richards has been engaged to teach the school in Antelope Valley.—School will open about the 1st of September.

Ed. Whittemore, of the Antelope stage line, and Henry Rice will drive up to day.

Charles T. Elliott, of Lodi, arrived at the Elliott ranch on Sunday, to assist in harvesting.

Prof. Heath went to Bodie this morning.

W. Radley was up from Antelope this week.

Mrs. Sam Fales and Mrs. J. G. Pimental returned to the Hot Springs from Mason Valley on Monday last.

Miss Webster, of Mason Valley, is at Fales' Hot Springs.

Ed. Wedertz and Willie Sinclair returned home from Bishop last evening.

License Collector Hunewill and Barna Peeler are in the Southern end of the county looking after the sheepmen.

Supervisor Pitts' and family came up from Antelope yesterday to spend a few days.

Temporarily Closed.

Through the avariciousness of Mail Contractor Hogan, who controls the stage line between Hawthorne and Bodie, the people of this county have temporarily lost Wells, Fargo & Co., who have closed their offices at Bodie and Bridgeport. This withdrawal of express facilities is the result of an attempt to cinch that company. Wells, Fargo & Co. have been paying Hogan the same rates for carrying their express box and freight that they paid Cluggage in the palmy days of Bodie, but Hogan is not satisfied, but "wants the earth" or all the gold that comes out of our mines for condescending to carry express treasure and freight in his jerkwater stage. In fact the Express company has paid him more for carrying their freight than he has charged private individuals, thus injuring the business of the Company. Hogan having notified the Company that his charges would be increased on the first of August, Wells, Fargo & Co's Route Agent Rockwell arrived here on Thursday and closed the office as above stated. It is probable there will be an opposition stage put on the route between Hawthorne and Bodie, and then the Bodie and Bridgeport offices will undoubtedly be re-opened. In the meantime the people of Bodie and this town should have their express matter sent to Genoa to the care of E. Whittemore, of the Antelope stage line, who will bring it through in good time, and at a less expense than by way of Hawthorne.

WILL RETIRE.—Rev. George B. Hinkle, who for the past thirty years has been preaching in this section of country, taking in Alpine, Mono and Nevada counties in this State and the Western counties of Nevada, and who has been located in Antelope Valley in this county for several years past, has purchased a cosy ranch near Reno Nev., where he and his esteemed wife will pass the remainder of their days. He will preach his last sermon on the 20th. In their retirement they will ever have the best wishes of their legion of friends in all this scope of country for a long lease of life, to be spent in ease and comparative affluence. Of all the ministers this section has had, he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of our people to a greater degree than any one, and deservedly so.

A GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.—A Geographical Surveying party arrived here from Stockton, via Sonora road, on Sunday evening and camped in Elliott's meadow. The party consists of W. D. Johnson, Chief of Division; H. E. Fender, First Assistant, Al. Dabbers and A. C. Irons. They will take observations from Castle Peak to Patterson and Potato Peak.

BE ON TIME.—If the Bridgeport School Trustees have not yet secured a teacher for the coming term, they should do so at once, and not wait until all the best ones have been engaged, and be compelled to take the first one that comes along. The school should be opened early so that a vacation can be had in case of bad weather in midwinter.

THE TRESPASS SUITS.—The trespass suit of T. B. Rickey vs. Maurice Dammas has been transferred by Justice Fales to the Superior Court, the question of title being involved. Rickey has commenced two suits of a like character against C. C. Turner.

Hot days and cool nights this week.

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

We drove down to Antelope Valley on Sunday and, although it was a very warm day, the trip was made a pleasant one on account of the fine condition in which we found the road, which has been leased by the county to Otto Larson, who at once went to work with a gang of good workmen and put it in a better condition than it has been for the past twelve years. It is fortunate for the farmers of Antelope that it has fallen into such good hands, as they can now haul larger loads with less wear and tear on their wagons and worry to their horses, and the temper of the driver is not sorely tried, as in the past—and Mr. Larson is not yet through with its improvement, as he is on the road daily at work.—No one can reasonably ask for a better road to drive over.

Harvesting in the Valley is in full blast. The hay crop, both alfalfa and other grasses, is as good as usual, and the farmers are anticipating better prices than have ruled in the past few years. On the opening of Spring this year there could not have been found two tons of hay in the valley for sale. There will also be good crops of vegetables of every variety.

There will be plenty of small fruits, such as raspberries, currents of every variety, the common and English gooseberry, but the frosts and cold weather killed the apples. James Todkill will have a few plums, but probably not more than enough for home consumption.

Homer F. Barnett proposes taking a small band of driving horses to the other side of the mountains for a market as soon as he gets through with his harvesting operations and makes things snug for the Winter. The Barnetts have fine stock—good roadsters and very gentle, just what is wanted in Sacramento, where they seem to have a surfeit of runaway horses. They have a fine place for ranching horses during the Winter months, and are well prepared to take good care of stock intrusted to them. In bad weather horses have roomy sheds under which they are fed and protected from storms, but only a limited number are taken to pasture. They have no barbed wire fences to cut and maim horses pastured on their ranch.

There is a large party from Southern California camped on the McKay ranch in Little Antelope, bound for the Umatilla Reservation, Washington, where they have taken up ranches, the Reservation having been opened for settlers. In the party are five fine looking young ladies, who have each taken up 160 acre homesteads. They are recruiting their stock in the Valley preparatory for a long trip. Perhaps some of our young men would like a trip to, and snug home in, Washington. Among the party is a physician, in whom the Antelopers seem to have much faith, and the young are to be kept in good health, while the old folks are to be rejuvenated. If there is any efficacy in the "faith" cure, we may look for a miraculous change in the personnel of Antelope Valley, and Jo. Carney will be taking on a new life and running for Supervisor next year.

Some of the ranchers are not paying much attention to the Ordinance relative to allowing water to run into and damage the roads. It will be well for them to obey the Ordinance and save in the matter of taxes for road purposes.

Altogether everything promises well for the Antelopers this Fall.

LUMBER.—Wash. P. Brandon went to Lundy this morning with a big load of lumber. James Logan has been hauling lumber this week from the mill for additions to the CHRONICLE-UNION office, and for W. O. Parker, who is to add to his dwelling, and will build an office. With improvements in this town, and the demand for lumber at Bodie and Lundy, Hawks & Co.'s Mill will be kept busy till snow flies, if not all Winter.

ROAD OPEN.—The Sonora wagon road was formally opened for travel on Saturday last, when the Geographical Surveying party and C. T Elliott arrived safely from Stockton and Lodi. They report the road in very good order. Yesterday two Sonora fruit teams arrived, the first of the season.

CLOUD BURST.—During a severe thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon, a cloud-burst did some damage to the Antelope road at the old Chris place, but it was quickly repaired next day.

Auction Sale.

A. F. Bryant will sell at public auction on Saturday evening next, August 12th, a general assortment of Clothing, Drygoods, Boots and Shoes, etc. Now is your time to get bargains.

SHEARING.—Sheep shearing will probably commence at Fales' Hot Springs next Monday.

THANKS to Miss Dollie Pitts, of Antelope Valley, for a box of fine currants presented to this office yesterday.

Russell's team arrived from Carson on Thursday.

A BARGAIN.—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine can get a bargain at the CHRONICLE-UNION office, on easy cash payments, or for grain, hay or wood.

Ione City, Amador county, had a $20,000 fire on the night of the 26th ult. The Bloomington Mills, Agricultural Pavilion and two dwellings were burned.

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

It is a significant fact that no Democratic newspaper nor leading Democratic statesman has attributed the critical condition of business to the operations of the McKinley tariff.—Kansas City Gazette.

After coaxing the Populists into helping them take several Western States out of the Republican column, the Democrats now turn around and denounce them as anarchists. The gratitude of the Democratic party is about equal to its consistency.—N. Y. Press.

These should not be termed Jeffersonian nor Jacksonian hard times. They are Cleveland hard times. Both Jefferson and Jackson were protectionists.—Albany Journal.

Mr. Cleveland has a great opportunity if he were only great enough to improve it.—An emphatic assurance from him that he would veto any Democratic measure to repeal the McKinley tariff would transform industrial gloom into confidence within twenty-four hours.—N. Y. Press.

"Another bank gone Democratic" is the forcible way in which a sensible Kansas city man refers to bank failures.—Kansas City Journal.

One effect of the Democratic "change" is to put a good deal less change in the workingman's pocket.—N. Y. Press.

An English physician announces that he has been able to cure rheumatism entirely by the use of celery in large doses. The bulbs must be cut in pieces, boiled in water until they are soft, when the water is used as a beverage. Milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, is then placed in a saucepan, together with the boiled celery and a few pieces of bread, and allowed to stew for a short time. This mixture can be eaten with potatoes if desired. Rheumatic affections of any kind disappear, according to the statement of this English physician, after a brief diet of this kind.

The Napa Register of the 28th ult. says the Woolen Mill at that place would shut down on the 29th, and unless Eastern orders were received it would remain closed. So much for "Reforming the Tariff."

RAILROAD GROWTH.

Wonderful Progress Manifested During the Decade Just Closed.

In a review of the progress of the decade just ended as shown in the last census R. H. Edmonds says in the Engineering Magazine:

Railroad construction progressed rapidly during the decade. It is difficult to realize that whereas we now have 170,600 miles in operation we had only 93,300 miles in 1880. At the end of 1890 we had 166,000 miles—a gain of 73,500 during the decade, or about 80 per cent. Thirty leading roads, which operated 31,500 miles of track in 1880 and hauled 96,000,000 tons of freight, in 1890 operated 76,400 miles and hauled 262,900,000 tons

The number of passengers carried by these roads increased from 58,400,000 to 183,000,000. The number of locomotives on all the roads in the United States increased from 17,900 in 1880 to 32,200 in 1890, and the number of passenger, freight and baggage cars from 556,000 to 1,092,000. The capital invested in railroads as represented by bonds and capital stock was a little less than $5,000,000,000 in 1880 and a little less than $10,000,000,000 in 1890.

Spots on Tobacco.

The pale round spots, about as large in circumference as a tack head, that one sees on cigars, now and then, are said to be caused by dew drops and rain drops, that act as burning glasses when the sun shines through them on the green tobacco leaf. Be that as it may, the florists declare that palms are often burned by knobs and corrugations in the glass roofs of their greenhouses, as those irregularities tend to focus the sun's rays. The effect of this strong heat on the palm leaf—which is as sensitive to heat as it is to cold—is to cause a rusty brown spot to appear on the green. Sometimes the apparent motion of the sun, in passing westward, will trace a line of scorch across the leaf. Other plants are less susceptible to sun rays.

Shoes for Horses.

Mud shoes for horses are common in certain parts of Washington state, being used on horses in plowing the low and wet lands of the valley north of Sumner nearly every spring. The mud shoe consists of a heavy board about eight inches wide and from eight to ten inches long, rounding in front. On this board a redhot shoe of the size worn on the horse's foot for which it is intended is placed until it burns into it to a depth almost sufficient to bury itself. It is necessary that the shoe have a long toe and long corks. A piece of circular band iron to fit over the top part of the hoof is then attached to the board and over the hoof to hold the mud shoe solidly to the foot. One end of the band is fastened to the board with a screw, which when tightened holds the board as squarely to the bottom of the hoof as if it had grown there. The horses become accustomed to wearing them, and after a day or two experience no difficulty in working in them. By this means farmers are enabled to plow land in the spring where without the use of the mud shoes horses would mire down.

Old Houses in Delaware.

Two or three of the oldest houses in the United States are standing in and about the fishing village of Port Penn on the Delaware river in Newcastle county, Del. The main portion of the Dilworth homestead, occupied by a family descended from a British postcaptain, who romantically married during the revolution the daughter of the patriot Gov. Alrich, is nearly two hundred years old, and an earlier part of the dwelling is supposed to be half a century older. Ivy Lodge, the charming old Stewart homestead, occupied by descendants of that Sir William Stewart who forgot home and title to become a pioneer in the new world, is a lozenge-shaped brick dwelling of the revolutionary period. A picturesque story-and-a-half cottage in the rear of Ivy Lodge is much older. There has been a Dr. David Stewart practising medicine at Port Penn for two hundred years.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

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DUTY TO GOD AND MAN.

An Athletic Prelate Who Declined to Shelter Behind the Cloth.

The late Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand and Melanesia, was well known during his university days at Oxford as a devotee of the noble art of self-defense, says the Washington News. He incurred a great deal of animosity from a certain section in New Zealand, owing to his sympathy with the Maoris during the war. One day he was asked by a rough in one of the back streets of Auckland if he was the "bishop who backed up the Maoris." Receiving a reply in the affirmative, the rough, with a "take that, then!" struck his lordship in the face.

"My friend," said the bishop, "my Bible teaches me that if a man smite thee on one cheek turn him the other," and he turned his head the other way.

His assailant, slightly bewildered, struck him again.

"Now," said his lordship, "having done my duty to God, I will do my duty to man;" and, taking off his coat and hat, he gave the anti-Maori champion a most scientific thrashing.

On another occasion he was going down the river Waikato with a Maori, when the latter, who was very lazy, left off paddling the canoe, at the same time mutttering that if Selwyn were not a bishop he would—well, "go for him." In a moment the bishop told the man to turn the canoe ashore, where, stripping himself of everything episcopal, he said, pointing to the robes, etc.:

"The bishop lies there; the man is here. I am quite ready; come on."

The Maori did not "come on," however, but quietly resumed his work without another murmur.

MEXICAN DRIED FLIES.

How the Indian Takes Sweet Revenge on His Winged Tormentor.

"No matter what it may be, if an article brings a fair price I deal in it," said a commission merchant to a writer in the Waverly Magazine. "My last venture consists of dried flies, just common flies which come from Mexico. People buy them for their singing birds. I sell them retail to the dealers. Flies are plentiful in the tropical valleys and the time of the Mexican Indian is not particularly valuable. When he can no longer sleep in his hut on account of the swarms of flies attracted by the filth which accumulates about his front door he sometimes is stung into a desire for revenge on his enemies. Revenge is sweet, and sweeter if there is any money in it. He goes to the woods and collects a number of green twigs of a certain tree. These he lays in a pile on the floor of his hut, with some dry twigs under them. Then from another tree he gets a gum which he boils into a thin sirup and spreads on the walls of his hut. The flies are attracted by its fragrant and far-reaching odor. They gather to feed on it. When the hut is black with them the Indian sets fire to the twigs on the floor and closes the apertures from the outside. The twigs emit an aromatic smoke which kills the flies and they fall to the floor in thousands. Then the native's wife dries them while he goes to sleep again."

A MINK TRAGEDY.

The Mysterious Close of the Life of a Cruel Animal.

For a couple of months I have been trying to solve the problem of a dead mink I found lying in my barn on my return home. The mink had been dead but a short time, and had no wounds upon it except at the throat where two small holes had let out its life blood. How it came to this end has troubled me ever since, says a correspondent of Forest and Stream. There were no cats in the barn, and the rats "instinctively had left it" as well, during my absence from home. I at length concluded that two male minks must have had a quarrel in the barn and one had become a victim of the fight.

The barn is close to the dam of one of my ponds, and had been frequented by minks in pursuit of the chickens which sometimes took up a night's lodging in it. But as they were removed to other quarters the minks must have had the building all to themselves. I skinned the body, which could not have been dead many hours, and the marks in the throat showed that only one firm and deadly grip had been taken. It is interesting to know that these cruel beasts have no bowels of compassion even for each other.

THE invention of playing cards has been variously attributed to India, China, Arabia and Egypt. There seems to be but little doubt that they originated in Asia and were introduced into Europe by the Saracens about the close of the thirteenth century.

THE first cotton factory in the United States was started at Beverly, in 1789, by a company who only succeeded in introducing that industry with very imperfect machinery. A woolen factory was in operation at Hartford, Conn., in 1789, and in 1794 one was established at Byfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

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Choice Family Groceries,

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Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

A TREMENDOUS BLAST.

One Hundred Thousand Tons of Rock Displaced.

It Took Seventy-Five Men Six Weeks to Prepare the Blast—A Difficult and Dangerous Undertaking.

One of the largest and most successful blasts on record was recently made in the Palisades two miles north of Port Lee ferry, and about opposite Port Washington on the Hudson river. The blast removed about a thousand feet of the face of the cliff, tearing it off to the depth of three hundred feet.

The beauty of the blast, says the Boston Globe, was that, although two tons of dynamite was used, it was so skillfully planned that, when the mine was exploded by the electric spark, the quarrymen stood within three hundred feet of the spot without feeling the shock unpleasantly. People living on the summit of the Palisades, who had been warned to forsake their houses at the moment of the blast, didn't even report a window glass broken.

The report of the four thousand pounds of exploding dynamite was less noisy than that of the ordinary blasting operation familiar to the residents of the up-town district. All that was noted was a grumbling as of subterranean thunder, and then the great column of rock known as Washington's head rose gracefully and in a solid mass, and fell crumbling on the slopes below, where its fragments now lie distributed in a confused and confusing wilderness of bowlders.

Superintendent Harvey A. Banks was busy in preparing for it for six weeks with a gang of seventy-five men. It was slow work and needed careful engineering. Mr. Banks planned the thing himself, and was much gratified that his calculations proved so near the actual results achieved.

In the first place a tunnel was drilled near the base of the big rock, which towered up three hundred and fifty feet above the heads of the miners. This tunnel was extended about thirty feet into the solid rock, and was made just large enough for a man to crawl into. At that point the tunnel was made to change its course downward and obliquely for a distance of sixty feet.

Then it was carried back again straight through the rock wall until a vertical seam or split in the formation occurred, which offered an admirable resting place for the destroying dynamite. This seam was followed down for a distance of some thirty feet or more, and in a commodious chamber almost wholly modeled by nature the workmen prepared a nest for the powder.

It took several days to carry the dangerous stuff through these tunnels and load it into the rock chamber. This was ticklish work, and the men, mostly Italians, didn't relish it much. After it was all in position it had to be tamped in and covered up with earth and logs, so that there might be no waste of the force. After this, connections were made with an electric battery which was placed far above on the summit of the cliff.

When the charge was fired there was a moment of suspense, and then the ground trembled under their feet, and a dull rumbling seemed to rise out of the very bowels of the earth. The big column of rock could be seen to sway a moment and then rose up almost bodily, as if propelled by an engine working at its very foundations, and fell out towards the river's shore, breaking into many fragments in its career and filling the slope with a rock deposit reckoned at one hundred thousand tons at least.

NOT EVERYBODY IS A BREWER.

The Discovery Made by a Philadelphia Man Who Tried to Make Beer.

"Anybody can make beer," said John Logan, a shrewd Philadelphian. "All you have to do is to get a barrel and put the stuff in and let it work." So he got an empty barrel and a recipe for making beer. He threw in a whole lot of hops, three bucketfuls of yeast, five pounds of sugar, half a bushel of finely ground barley and corn meal. Then he filled up the barrel with boiling water, closed the bunghole tight and left the beer to work. It worked, says the Brewers' Review. Logan and his wife and children were sitting at supper, a cat was purring near the kitchen stove, a dog was snoring in the corner. Suddenly the house shook, there was a rumbling of thunder, a crashing of glass, the howling of a dog and the wailing of a cat; a rain of some sort, then all was still. The family rushed to the kitchen. There lay pieces of staves and barrel heads scattered all over the place, from the ceiling and the walls there was dripping and oozing a slimy liquid, and the fragments of crockery and glassware were strewn over the floor. Under the table lay a dead dog; the cat had disappeared. Next door to Logan's house was a china store. The show cases were broken and the chinaware smashed. The owner of the store demanded one hundred dollars to cover his loss. Two days before the experiment Logan refused an offer of one hundred dollars for the dog.

Bees Helped Him to Win.

News reached Raleigh, N. C., the other day of a remarkable fight in Cleveland county, near the South Carolina line. Two men, named Trout and Hutchins, were removing a beehive about which they had wrapped a cloth. Two men named McDaniel met them and a quarrel and fight followed. Hutchins stripped the cloth from the hive and placing it over his head held the hive in front as he advanced toward the McDaniels. Bees poured out and savagely attacked the latter, who had to retreat. One of them shot Hutchins in the shoulder, but he advanced with his novel Gatling gun, and, aided by the bees, drove the McDaniels over the line into South Carolina.

AS IT SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

The Sound Views of an Intelligent Educator on the English Language.

The following extract from Prof. E. G. Robinson's article in the Homiletic Review presents in compact form a truth that is becoming more and more evident each day, and one that applies not alone to the education of ministers:

"The most manifest defect in our system of education is its insufficient attention to the English language, not merely to the science and genius of it as embodying one of the richest literatures and as being the most widely spoken tongue in the world, but to such study of it and practice of it as will give to the student a correct and facile and forcible use of it in the expression of his thoughts. It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of a mastery of English in any calling that requires the use of it in influencing the thoughts of others, but in preparing for the Christian ministry or almost anything else whose chief function consists in endeavoring to move others to right action by public address, the attainment of this mastery should yield precedence to the attainment of no other. And yet, strangely enough, candidates for the ministry and law and journalism and authorship are taken in hand and for ten years are scientifically drilled in a variety of subjects, some of which they never so much as once again recur to when done with them as students, selling the text-books they have been compelled to use; while of English, on their use of which their final failure or success will so largely depend, they are mainly left to acquire their knowledge in any haphazard way they can, receiving at most, at the very time when most needing it, only such instructions as may be gathered from brief study of some college text-book in rhetoric and from writing a few compositions, on which the professor in rhetoric scratches in red ink scant words of general criticism; and so they stumble on in their course, reaching the theological seminary or law school only when it is too late for the professor (of homiletics) to do for them what ought to have been done for them all the way along from the start, and what no amount of instruction or personal effort can then do for them. In no single respect are established methods of education so glaringly and so radically defective as in rhetorical discipline. For no one department of instruction do colleges—not one, but all of them—make so inadequate provision in the number of teachers; in none are the results of the instruction, on the whole, so unsatisfactory. In no graduates are these results more painfully apparent than in the occupants of our pulpits," and law chairs, and legislators and writers in all departments.

SPEED LESSENS DANGER.

With Proper Construction and Equipment Fast Trains May Be Safest.

It may be said that in constantly demanding more rapid facilities of travel people invite a corresponding increase of the rate of danger to be encountered; but, according to a writer in the Engineering Magazine, it is very doubtful if this proposition can be maintained. The facts go to prove, rather, that faster trains develop more care on the part of the railroad people, and that there is really little, if any, more liability to accidents on such account. As a rule the "Wild Irishman" and "Flying Dutchman" and "Cannon Ball" trains are run on schedules so arranged as to insure the utmost degree of safety, so far as all ordinary contingencies are concerned. Their success depends largely upon this point, and the railroad companies well understand that they cannot afford to take any avoidable risk. The demand for increased speed carries with it the demand for increased prudence. Fast trains must have men of superior skill and caution to operate them; they must have good permanent way to move upon, and they must be provided with all known appliances for security and comfort. The general effect, in short, is to improve the railroad system in all respects, and to eliminate from it the carelessness and incompetency that would be a source of fixed peril under the slowest of fixed time schedules. There must always be more or less danger on a railroad train, but it is by no means sure that anything is gained in the way of safety by taking a train which runs twenty miles an hour instead of one which goes five times as rapidly. On an English railway a high rate of speed is maintained, and this, when kept at a regular rate, unchanged by numerous stops, is found to be safer than the slower rate, stopping often and subjecting machinery to concussions and jerks in starting and stopping, which disorder parts of the train more than is done by the uniform velocity of high speed. The writer has covered the space of five miles at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and, notwithstanding this extraordinary speed, there was an entire absence of oscillation. So far as any motion of the cars was concerned, it was impossible to tell whether they were going at the rate of seventy miles an hour or twenty. The multiplication of fast trains therefore is a thing to be commended and encouraged, and the railroad authorities are wise to make them as fast as they can within reasonable limits of forethought and precaution.

President Cleveland's Pocket Piece.

The president recently received a silver half dollar which was coined in the year of his birth, 1837. It came from Andrew Jackson Long, of Tennessee, who is, as a matter of course, a democrat. The medium of the gift was Representative Washington, who presented it, and with it a letter from the donor. The missive asked the president to carry it as a pocket piece, assuring him that if he did so he would be always lucky, and could catch fish while other men stood around and swore with vexation or wept with despair. When this assurance reached the president's eye the half dollar slipped into his trousers' pocket with a deftness of motion that Hermann's self would have envied.

BRINGING IN BILLS.

How New Measures Are Introduced Into the English Parliament.

Always at the beginning of parliament there are a hundred members who, having found as many subjects calling for legislation, announce their readiness to introduce bills. The time-honored process of bringing in bills is thus described by the author of "A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament."

The speaker, holding in his hand a long list of notices given the day before, calls the names of the members in succession. "Mr. Murphy!" calls the speaker. Mr. Murphy raises his hat, whereupon the speaker says: "The question is that leave be given to bring in a bill to—" and he reads a description of the bill of which Mr. Murphy has given notice.

"Who is prepared to bring in this bill?" asks the speaker. Then Mr. Murphy rises and reads out the names of the members who indorse his bill, and the speaker goes on to the next on the list.

As the speaker approaches the end of the list members who are to bring in bills struggle for places at the bar of the house. The speaker calls on the member whose name heads the list. He makes his way through the throng at the bar and advances toward the clerk's table, holding a piece of folded foolscap in his hand.

This is understood to be the bill he is bringing in, but there is nothing within but a blank sheet, elaborately indorsed on the outside with the title. The text of the measure will be deposited in the bill office at some future convenient date.

The clerk, carefully concealing his knowledge of the fiction, respectfully takes charge of "the bill," recites its title—which is the "first reading" of the bill—and then asks: "Second reading?"

"Eighth of May," says the member. "Bill read second time 8th of May," says the clerk. "Read second time 8th of May," echoes the speaker, and the member disappears behind the speaker's chair, and so on through the hundred.

GIVE THE BABY GOOD LUCK.

The First Thing Is to Have It Go Upstairs Before It Goes Down.

"Think of a baby twenty-four hours old climbing a step ladder!" exclaims the Washington Star. "It was rather an undersized infant for that age, too. Of course, it could not climb up by itself, so the nurse carried it in her arms. It did not cry, but clapped its hands delightedly. The child was a little boy, and the climbing of the ladder took place in the very room where he was born. The mother regarded it as important event, evidently. It was by her orders that the performance took place. Her interest was none the less because it was all for the sake of gratifying an old-time superstition.

"Monthly nurses all agree that if a baby goes downstairs before it goes upstairs its path in life will be downward and ill-luck will attend it. Accordingly precaution should be taken against such an omen. In this instance the child having been born on the top floor of the house, it could not be carried upstairs and, therefore, its mother had suggested the ingenious plan of having a stepladder brought into the room so that nurse could mount it with baby in her arms. But that was not all. A small Testament was attached by a string to the child's arm and in its chubby little fist was placed a gold dollar. Thus reasonable certainty was secured that the boy would grow up both rich and pious. At the same time it seems very odd to see such superstitious observances practiced in Washington in the year 1892. Some people say that it is very bad luck, indeed, for a baby to see itself in a mirror before it is a year old, though why this should be so it would be difficult to tell."

A SUBLIME STRUCTURE.

The Oldest and Most Famous of the Early Buddhist Shrines.

One of the most beautiful as well as the holiest and most famous of the few surviving Buddhist shrines of long ago is the Temple of the Tree, at Buddha-Gaya, near Patna, Bengal, which was once the center of the Buddhist religion, and is still a place of pious pilgrimage. The temple is now occupied by a Brahmin college, but a movement is on foot among followers of Buddha all the world over to establish a Buddhist college there and restore the ancient shrine to believers of the primitive faith.

The temple is square, with a projecting porch, and from its top soars skyward a pyramidal tower of nine stories, all profusely embellished with a graceful upper pinnacle and gold finial. A small tower stands at each corner of the roof of the lower structure, and there is a broad walk about the base of the great tower. Over the porch which fronts the east a triangular aperture is pierced whereby the glory of the morning sun may fall upon the gilded image of Buddha seated in the sanctuary within. This magnificent temple is almost the last one remaining of the eighty-four thousand erected by King Asoka to the memory of the great teacher two hundred and eighteen years after Buddha's death.

A Tale of the Orient.

Here is a romantic story in real life which reads like a novel. The scene is in Turkey, where service in the army is compulsory. It was discovered a few days ago that a young girl had been serving for three and one-half years under her brother's name and had distinguished herself by especially good conduct. An investigation was immediately made, and it was found that the girl had taken this heroic step—which means even more in Turkey than it would here—in order to free her brother, who was her mother's only means of support. The sultan, when he heard of the sacrifice, bestowed the Schesaket order of the third class and a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month. The girl was sent home and her brother remains free from serving.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

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